The A. F. of L. Weekly News Service gives a brief summary of important matters affecting labor, occurring in the industrial, legislative and judicial fields, and such other information that will benefit the trade union movement.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

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Time is short; your obligations are infinite.—Massillon.

WHOLE NO. 960. WILLIAM GREEN, President WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, AUGUST 31, 1929. FRANK MORRISON, Secretary VOL. 19, NO. 25.

LABOR DAY, 1929, IS AN EPOCH

The nation-wide hook-up by the National Broadcasting Company of Labor Day speeches by President Green and Secretary Frank Morrison is significant.

So is the trade union membership gain. So are the five-day week gains, the general acceptance of labor's high-wage theory, the value of human life, the dignity of work and an awakened social consciousness.

Labor's advance is evident to all, save those who refuse to see.

These alone cling to ancient talismans that are abandoned and pet shibboleths that are discarded.

At no previous Labor Day could we announce more substantial progress or could we say wage earners assumed a more realistic attitude toward their problems—and their foes.

Never before has labor been more confident in itself; nor has it had such faith in trade union effort.

Labor has not changed its policy—former opponents have. Economic forces that are beyond any man's control have also aided labor.

The workers stand today as they always have—urging organization, education, mediation and arbitration.

In bygone days they were scorned as "step-at-a-timers" by revolutionists, and "refusing big problems" by the dilettante and so-called "liberals."

But they reckon with economic forces and the evolutionary character of our social organism. Principles they then urged are either written into the law of the land or they have met popular approval, while our critics and saviors are forgotten.

The progress of our movement is not sensational, because it appeals to reason, rather than emotion. It keeps step with the evolutionary forces in society. It attempts to advance only as fast as the collective intelligence of its members permit.

Its great purpose is to develop this intelligence and stir wage earners to latent powers through collective action.

In this our time-tested, weather-beaten trade unions stand apart from all other institutions. No other movement compares with organized labor.

Labor Joins With Union Concern In Proving Value of Peace Policy

Denver, Aug. 31.—More than 200 trade union men and women and friends celebrated the first anniversary of labor's Central Coal Committee with a banquet and speaking.

The committee is the result of organized labor's determination to centralize their coal purchasing power in favor of the Rocky Mountain Fuel Company, the only coal producers in this State who have signed agreement with the United Mine Workers.

This industry in Colorado has been marked by turmoil and anarchy. Rifle rule, injunctions and violence were used against the miners. When the Rocky Mountain Fuel Company passed to its present management a new policy was adopted. The union was recognized and both parties joined in a cooperative movement to expand output and enlarge sales.

The company is now producing 41 per cent of the coal mined in northern Colorado, as compared to 25 per cent a year ago. Wages average $2 a day more than is paid in other Colorado mines.

Under direction of the Central Coal Committee a majority of the local trade unions have coal committees who urge members to patronize the Rocky Mountain Fuel and to tell the story of peace and good will between this concern and employes that has been substituted for bludgeon methods.

Anti-union forces have presented strong opposition to this new policy of purchasing power counts and the union concern is winning while organized labor is awakening to possibilities that have long been urged, but too often ignored.

John R. Lawson, former official of the United Mine Workers, is production manager of Rocky Mountain Fuel. At the banquet he declared that workers should never give up their right to strike. "But we do not need strikes if labor will use the power which is in its hands to buy where your money will do labor the most good," he said.

WAGE WOMEN'S HEALTH SHOULD BE PROTECTED

Washington, Aug. 31.—Woman's double role as homemaker and wage earner calls for greater precautions to protect the health of these workers, says United States Women's Bureau.

The Bureau cautions against the exposure of women to dangers attendant upon the use of benzol and lead, since women are more susceptible than men to these poisonings and since the offspring of women handling these materials are also likely to be affected. The Bureau emphasizes the importance of study of women's health in industry as being more essential than the study of the health of men workers, as ill health of woman is a direct blow at the strength and welfare of the race.

Long hours, night work, wrong seating and posture, bad atmospheric conditions, abnormal temperatures and humidities and industrial fatigue from whatever cause are likely to produce disabilities in women. These causes are easily preventable, the Bureau states.

LOS ANGELES CITIZENS URGE MOONEY PARDON

Los Angeles, Aug. 31.—Attendance at a mass meeting in the interest of a pardon for Mooney and Billings filled Trinity Auditorium, which seats several thousand. The doors were closed to large numbers who could not be seated. Every element in this city was largely represented. Arthus E. Briggs of the City Club was chairman.

Judge Franklin A. Griffin of the San Francisco Superior Court, who tried Mooney, was the principal speaker. The perjured evidence on which Mooney was convicted developed after the case left Judge Griffin's court. He assured his audience that he is doing everything possible to rectify the wrong committed in his court.

The other speakers were Rev. Dr. E. P. Ryland, secretary Los Angeles Church Federation; Rev. Fr. Robert E. Lucey of Long Beach; Rabbi Herman Lissauer; J. W. Buzzell, secretary Central Labor Council; Fremont Older, editor San Francisco Call, and Ignatius McCarthy, Federal investigator, who, by means of a dictaphone, uncovered methods employed by District Attorney Fickert, who prosecuted Mooney.

McCarthy declared that it was the work of the union-hating street railway outfits that put Mooney in prison.

A telegram was read from the executive council International Molders' Union, in session at Cincinnati, which stated that $1,000 had been voted to aid Mooney in his fight for freedom. A telegram from the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen announced that a similar amount had been appropriated.

NEW YORK UNIONISTS REJECT BROOKWOOD

Syracuse, Aug. 31.—The New York Federation of Labor convention voted to withdraw support from Brookwood College. The resolution called for a return of credentials issued to the college and asked local unions to withhold financial support to that institution.

The usual Labor party resolution met the usual fate and pardon for Mooney and Billings was called for. All officers were re-elected.

WAGE CUT BRINGS STRIKE

Elmira, N. Y., Aug. 31.—A wage cut of $10 a week resulted in a weavers' strike at the John N. Stearns silk mill. A system of fines, that violates the state law, is another grievance of these employes, who are being organized by the United Textile Workers of America.

The management shows its wisdom by "refusing to discuss the situation."

BOSTON CAR MEN WIN

Boston, Aug. 31.—Wage increases and a two-weeks' vacation with pay has been won by organized street car men employed by the Boston Elevated Railway.

BELDEN WON'T RESIGN; IGNORES PROBE HINT

Racine, Wis., Aug. 31.—Circuit Judge E. B. Belden will not resign, though a legislative committee recommended such action when it declared his conduct is a reproach to the Wisconsin judiciary.

Belden's defiance of the popular will, as expressed by the legislative probe, is intimated in a statement by his counsel, Thomas M. Kearney, Sr.

The judge borrowed $100,000 from a Kenosha manufacturer, who cancelled the debt. The judge then handed down a tax decision favorable to the manufacturer that involved large amounts of money. Attorney Kearney protests against the inference that "a clean personal loan had something unethical about it."

Judge Belden aided the Allen-A Hosiery Company of Kenosha in the long attempt of this concern to drive locked-out employes back to work.

AIRPLANE INDUSTRY EMPLOYS 25,000 PEOPLE

Washington, Aug. 31.—There are nearly 25,000 people employed directly in the manufacture of airplanes and airplane motors, according to the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The industry also gives employment to other labor, both directly and indirectly. Factories and hangars must be built; pilots for mail and commercial flying are trained; schools of instruction are being established and many mechanics and other ground employes are needed at air fields. Employment is also given to the increased manufacture of material (metal, wood, cloth, rubber, etc.) used in planes. The planes also affect the production, distribution and consumption of gasoline.

FLORE AND HESKETH HELD

Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 31.—Hotel and restaurant employes re-elected General President Flore and General Secretary-Treasurer Hesketh at their convention here. The name of the organization was changed to Hotel and Restaurant Employes and Beverage Dispensers' International Alliance.

CITY COLLECTS UNION DUES ON SEATTLE STREET CAR LINE

Seattle, Aug. 31.—This city, starting September 1, will deduct union dues of street car men employed on the municipal street car lines and turn the money over to officers of the local division of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes.

The city council passed an ordinance to this effect at the request of the union.

The "check-off" is operative in the car industry but local anti-unionists are furious at its extension by Seattle city officials, who will collect the dues of $2 a month when individual members of the union authorize such action.

One city official almost becomes apoplectic over the new plan. "On the surface it looks like a small matter of bookkeeping, but there is much more than that behind it. The union should not be recognized at all," says this editor, who speaks for anti-union elements.

City officials agree with the union that the "check-off" will keep these workers in good standing, and that better discipline and service to the community will result. The city officials realize that the union is an established institution and they may as well face facts.

HOW TO CHECK OIL OVER-PRODUCTION

Government officials and large producers are panicky over increasing oil output.

Production records are broken and although consumption increases, the demand can not equal the rivers of this priceless natural resource that is unnecessarily taken from the earth.

Federal and State officials and scientists have joined with influential producers to evolve a remedy, but definite progress has not been made because the producers are not a unit. Many independents refuse to be restricted.

The problem is most intricate, it is declared.

Organized oil workers reject this reasoning and show that the industry can be easily stabilized.

If producers abandoned their opposition to trade unionism and a 100 per cent union were formed, the excessive output could be solved by installing the five-day week.

Independents could then operate their wells at will, but they would have to do it themselves—while employes enjoyed a two-day layoff every week.

The seven-day week and 12-hour day is the rule in Texas, Oklahoma, Louisiana, Arkansas and other oil fields.

The problem of checking output, under these conditions, has baffled every one in the industry except trade unionists.

They point out that the remedy is ridiculously simple.

TWO SALARIES WHEN IN PUBLIC OFFICE IS PAID TO AUSTRIAN POSTAL EMPLOYES

Washington, Aug. 31.—Ludwig Meier of Vienna, secretary Postal Telegraph and Telephone International, is in this country to attend the New York convention of the International Federation of Post Office Clerks. This is the only American affiliate to the international. He also will attend the letter carriers' convention at Minneapolis and the railway mail clerks' meeting at Columbus, Ohio. The visitor has several university degrees. He can speak eight and read 12 languages. While in this city he was a guest of the National Federation of Post Office Clerks and was given a luncheon by President Lee E. George and Secretary-Treasurer Thomas F. Flaherty.

President Collins and Secretary Strickland of the Railway Mail Association and several other trade unionists were present. President Collins will recommend to his next convention that that organization affiliate to the international.

Dr. Meier said that postal employes in his country are divided not on craft lines, but on political issues. He and his associates are in the Social-Democratic Party and comprise 65 per cent of the postal workers. Other parties are in a "Christian," a "national" and another minor organization.

Postal employes in his country, he said, are not debarred by the government from taking part in politics as individuals. If a postal employe is elected to the Austrian parliament, he is paid for holding that office and the postal department likewise continues his salary. His seniority is not interfered with while engaged as a national lawmaker.

Dr. Meier said that Europe is slowly "getting back on its feet," and cited this expression as proof that he is rapidly learning "the American language." He declared that the hope of the world is through trade union organization and a unity between workers of all countries that will not interfere with their own national autonomy or control of their internal affairs.

T. P. O'ROURKE DIES; WELL-KNOWN UNIONIST

Baltimore, Aug. 31.—Thomas P. O'Rourke, veteran trade unionist and third vice president United Association of Plumbers and Steam Fitters, died in this city after a long illness.

He was well known to the North American trade union movement because of a life-long activity in the cause of organized labor. The funeral was attended by W. J. Spencer, secretary-treasurer Building Trades Department, A. F. of L.; John Coefield, president, and Thomas E. Burke, secretary-treasurer United Association of Plumbers and Steam Fitters, and representatives of many local building trades councils.

Delegations from Plumbers' Unions in Chicago, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Omaha, Philadelphia, Boston, New York and other cities were also present.

UNIONISTS FINED

Bangor, Pa., Aug. 31.—Burgess J. Cole Gould fined seven men for "distributing circulars not contained in sealed envelopes."

The circulars urged 2,000 silk mill workers to affiliate with the regular trade union movement, but the official declared that the visitors are "Communists."

This town is located 30 miles from Allentown and the "yellow dog" is enforced on silk workers. The circulars protested against the one-sided contract.

MINERS JOIN UNION

Madisonville, Ky., Aug. 31.—Miners in this area are joining the United Mine Workers. It is estimated that 1,000 to 1,500 miners in western Kentucky have affiliated.

MACHINERY ON FARMS BOOSTS PRODUCTION

Washington, Aug. 31.—The mechanization of agriculture in this country is increasing farm output, according to a survey by the United States Chamber of Commerce.

With the exception of transportation, the survey discloses that agriculture today has more power available per man than all the manufacturing industries combined. The power now used in agriculture exceed that used annually by all the mining industries of the country.

"The aggregate agricultural production during the five-year period, from 1922 to 1924 was 14 per cent greater than during the preceding five-year period, 1917-1921," the report states. "This was in the face of a marked contraction in acreage, number of work animals and number of workers. It is estimated that the efficiency of each worker increased approximately 18 per cent during the two five-year periods."

BRITISH TEXTILE MILLS WIN WAGE CUT RULING

London, Aug. 31.—An arbitration board ruled that 500,000 textile workers accept a 6½ per cent wage reduction for the time being, but demonstrations go ahead. Employers asked for a 12 per cent cut and employes suspended work. They returned when the matter was referred to arbitration.

The arbitrators agree that wage reductions is no solution for cotton industry ills, though it may be a temporary easement. They recommend that the British government appoint a committee to inquire into the whole situation as soon as possible.

HAT STRIKE IN JERSEY

Perth Amboy, N. J., Aug. 31.—Hat workers employed by the Selden Hat Company and at the Sarnoff plant, are striking for the right to organize. Strikebreakers at the former plant sleep in the shop and are given sandwiches, coffee and a pack of cigarettes three times a day.

Michael F. Coulter and Charles Cullen, general organizers United Hatters of North America, affiliated to A. F. of L., are assisting the strikers.

PAY TO PRISONERS

Madison, Wis., Aug. 31.—The Rowlands bill, which provides that the State Board of Control pay wages to prisoners, was signed by Governor Kohler.

The wages will be under control of the prison superintendent and will be used for the benefit of the prisoners and their families. Should a prisoner escape his wages are forfeited.

AMERICA'S PROSPERITY HELD "NOT SO MUCH"

Williamstown, Mass., Aug. 31.—"America's prosperity is not a miracle," said Prof. T. E. Gregory of the London School of Economics, speaking at the Institute of Politics.

"The miracle is," said the Britisher, "not that you are as well off as you are, but that you are not better off than you are."

Prof. Gregory declared that the wool industry in the United States has been depressed for years, as in Great Britain; that the activities of New England cotton mills are no greater than those of Lancashire, England; that the condition of the American farmer is "not as good as it should be;" that distress exists in the coal industry, and that the standard of living below the Mason and Dixon line is probably no higher than in England.

The prosperity which America enjoys today is due to her vast resources and land area, together with the scarcity of population as compared with Europe, he declared. Another important element is the fact that the United States can mobilize its labor forces with regard to areas and industries to a much greater degree than Europe, making it possible for rapid expansion in industries to obtain the labor required.

The topography of the United States, enabling it to build railways at a relatively low cost and the lack of trade barriers between any sections of the country are additional factors contributing to America's prosperity, he said.

NATION-WIDE HOOK UP FOR LABOR DAY TALKS

Washington, Aug. 31.—The National Broadcasting Company will hook up stations throughout the land that Labor Day addresses by President Green and Secretary Frank Morrison can be heard.

Mr. Green will speak at Baltimore in the evening, and Mr. Morrison will speak at Huntington, W. Va., at noon.

A. F. of L. headquarters issued a list of convention resolutions that are included in the hook-up and the time at each locality when the addresses will begin. This list was issued secretaries of every city central body with the request that a statement be printed in their local newspapers. This list was also forwarded to the several hundred local labor papers and official magazines of national and international unions.

CIVILIZATION SHAMED BY UNEMPLOYED MEN

Williamstown, Mass., Aug. 31.—Unemployment is "the great communal crime of our civilization," declared speakers at the Institute of Politics.

As no aboriginal tribe returning home from a successful hunt would fail to find a way to distribute the proceeds of the hunt, there is no reason why civilization should not find a way to abolish unemployment, it was asserted.

While Secretary of Labor Davis was quoted as saying that 86 per cent of the American people are poor, it was maintained that poverty, in the midst of plenty, is a resources of the United States, is an indictment of the nation and contrary to the ethics of its religion.

RACKETEER FIRE BUGS BURN NEW WORKERS' TOOLS

New York, Aug. 31.—Building workers' tools are lost in apartment house fires that are started by racketeers, who "hold up" contractors.

Eleven buildings in the upper part of this city have been destroyed the past several months.

HALL-LAWSON RETURNED

Mankato, Minn., Aug. 31.—President Hall and Secretary-Treasurer Lawson were re-elected by the State Federation of Labor convention in this city. This is the eighteenth consecutive time Hall has been chosen, and the fifteenth time for Lawson.

CHICAGO PAPERS MERGE

Chicago, Aug. 31.—The Daily Journal, oldest daily newspaper in Illinois, merged with the Chicago Daily News. The enlarged paper will carry the full names of both.

CAR STRIKERS WIN JITNEY FIGHT; FEDERAL JUDGE WOULD FILL JAIL

New Orleans, Aug. 31.—Judge Mark M. Boatner of the Civil District Court restrained city officials from enforcing the jitney ordinance against auto operators who do not charge a fare.

The ordinance was ignored the first few weeks of the strike, but the Public Service Corporation and its invisible friends are applying the thumb screws.

When jitney operators were arrested for violating the ordinance they announced that they would charge no fee. As the ordinance applies to vehicles operated for hire, Judge Boatner held that the no-charge autos do not come under the city act.

The jitneys continue to operate, while strike sympathizers will not forget a friendly tip for transportation. The street car company will appeal the decision.

The "thumb-screw" policy against the strikers is also shown in Federal District Judge Borah's decision to take a "vacation." His place is filled by Judge Rufus Foster of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals.

Judge Borah enjoined the strikers at the request of a New York financial house, but has refused to jail every one who "makes faces" at strikebreakers. Judge Foster, of a higher court, fills the vacancy caused by the "vacation" and has brought joy to the company by his severity. The first day he held his inferior office he sentenced several persons to jail for from three to six months for calling strikebreakers "scabs."

Judge Foster's policy justifies the refusal of street car men to accept him as a sole arbitor. The workers asked that Civil District Judge Brynes also be appointed. They feared Judge Foster, as he lives with his son-in-law, who is an attorney for the street car company. The company rejected this proposal, and the workers rejected one-sided mediation.

German Unionists Bring Apprentices To Woodworkers' International Meet

Indianapolis, Aug. 31.—"German trade unionists brought 2,500 apprentices to the congress of the International Wood Workers' Union at Heidelberg," said Frank Duffy, general secretary Brotherhood of Carpenters, who, with President Hutcheson, has returned from that meeting. They represented the Brotherhood.

"It was an impressive sight to see the boys march through old Heidelberg, with their banners and bands," said Mr. Duffy. "These boys secured trade union impressions that will remain with them when they take up the work of organized labor. Delegates from various countries were selected to speak to the boys at a large mass meeting. I was chosen to speak for America.

"The congress proceedings were marked by a fight with Communists, who demanded that the Soviet Russia be recognized. A similar resolution was rejected at two previous conventions. Delegates told of well-known tactics used by the 'reds,' and but five delegates out of 65 present favored the resolution. The five were from Denmark, Norway, Sweden and two from Great Britain. The British delegation, what is called 'furnishing trades'—carpenters, wood workers and upholsterers.

"The Denmark and British organizations of woodworkers have agreements with the Soviet internationale. The convention ordered these organizations suspended unless they cancel the agreement before December 1.

"The congress elect Hutcheson chairmen. President Hutcheson was chosen vice chairman."

The two American trade unionists visited the British Isles and several countries in Continental Europe. They were warmly received by trade unionists in every nation.

Secretary Duffy said overproduction in textiles and coal exist in Great Britain, and that that country is striving to regain lost markets. He said Germany is rapidly recovering from the war and that "these great people are puffed up beyond any description. I can get no berth on the steamship Bremen won the blue ribbon of the seas."

STREET CAR AUTOCRATS SCORED BY A. F. L. HEAD

Washington, Aug. 31.—The A. F. of L. Executive Council pledged organized labor's support to striking street car men in New Orleans.

"A private corporation," said President Green, "is deserving of bitter condemnation when it refuses to arbitrate differences with employes, but a public service corporation, occupying as it does a peculiar and distinctive relationship toward the public, and not escape responsibility when it refuses to submit questions in dispute to an impartial board.

"This is what the Public Service Corporation of New Orleans refused to do. It refused arbitration; it flouted public opinion; it resorted to the use of the injunction, and has sought to create terms and conditions of employment and to impose its autocratic will upon the people of New Orleans.

"It is just such a policy as this, pursued by some public corporations, which creates sentiment in favor of public ownership of public utilities."

SHIP LAWS REVISION FAVORED BY WAGNER

Washington, Aug. 31.—Spurred by the London report on the Vestris disaster, that resulted in the loss of 110 lives, Senator Wagner, Senator Wagner will urge revision of the laws governing all phases of ship operation.

The New York lawmaker points out that owners of steamers have gotten by with very small liability under the laws of this country, as compared to other nations.

LIABLE FOR LATE TRAIN

Sacramento, Aug. 31.—When a train is running behind schedule and wrecks an automobile, the company is liable for damages, according to a ruling by the Third District Court of Appeals.

The train was 25 minutes late. The plaintiff was familiar with train schedules and the court held that his carelessness was demolished but for the company's negligence.

Rabbis Call For Social Justice In Stirring Labor Day Message

Baltimore, Aug. 31.—"Profits are subservient to the rights and dignities of human beings who labor in any industry," declares the Commission on Social Justice of the Central Conference of American Rabbis in a Labor Day message.

"Social justice engrossmen insist on the application of moral principles to disturbing problems of our social and industrial life, and attention to called to this prayer, which is part of the ritual of the liberal Jewish Congregations of America:

"Our fathers have always been specially sympathetic with the hardships of those who toil. Moses and the prophet have warned over and over again that wealth and the possession of power tempt men to be unjust and insensible to the needs and struggles of others. Labor is man's very life. Nothing comes into the world ready made. The things that we daily enjoy must first be conceived and planned by the human mind and fashioned and formed by the human hand. Let none of us, therefore, in the pride of possession, forget the true nature and source of human power, and be unmindful of the responsibilities of power. It is not possible for any of us, however strong and however wise, to control the destinies of our own lives single handed."

The Commission refers to the many signs of "the fruits of evident social injustice which abounds today. The textile industry," the Rabbis declare, "is not the only one which indicates the necessity of a finer definition of social justice.

"Even aside from the concrete field of industrial life, there are other instances which evoke a strong protest in the name of social justice. Chief among these is the case in the so-called Mooney-Billings case in California. There is apparently much ground for the suspicion that one or both of these men are martyrs of a persecution fostered through base perjury and actuated by the horrible bitterness and hatreds evoked by economic struggle.

"Wealth and power can never sustain a state or nation where civic, social and political rights are insecure."

UNCLE SAM'S EMPLOYES WORK IN TERRIFIC HEAT

Washington, Aug. 31.—Employes in the government's mint and assay offices doubled their output in the last few years without additional mechanical improvements or labor-saving devices. Many of them work in a terrific heat.

A committee representing 1,000 of these employes told of work conditions in urging the United States Personnel Classification Board to change their present classifications.

The committee represented a unit of the National Federation of Federal Employes, and was accompanied by Luther C. Steward, president of the Federation.

Molters in the mint and assay offices work at close range with furnaces having a minimum temperature of 1,900 degrees Fahrenheit for melting silver and a maximum heat of 2,600 degrees for melting nickel.

In addition to this intense heat, it was pointed out, they are exposed to the hazard of inhaling poisonous fumes and the danger of suffering severe burns. Over 12 men employed at the Philadelphia mint suffered burns serious enough to require medical treatment.

Employes in the government's meat inspection service, also affiliated to the National Federation of Federal Employes, asked for a change in their proposed classification. They called attention to their responsibility for the public health and also to the low wages and hazardous features of their occupation.

PAINTERS END STRIKE; WAGES UP 10 PER CENT

New York, Aug. 31.—Several thousand painters won a 10 per cent wage increase after one of the shortest strikes in the history of their union.

Other building craftsmen secured a 10 per cent advance when the five-day week was established the last week in August. The painters have been working a five-day week for several years and they asked for the wage increase. The employers secured a temporary injunction but later reached an agreement with the union's representatives at an all-night's conference. The new rate is $13.20, effective in October.

DEFEND SWEATSHOP

Cleveland, Aug. 31.—The "American" Plan Association, an anti-union organization of employers in this city, calls on cloak manufacturers to resist efforts to unionize these plants.

The drive against sweatshops is directed by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

There is sorrow in the union-busters' camp. Their latest black eye is a five-day week agreement between building craftsmen and employers.

MORTON SUCCEEDS SHAMP

Chicago, Aug. 31.—Joseph W. Morton, president Local No. 7, International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen and Oilers, succeeds the late Secretary-Treasurer Shamp, who died in Omaha, August 12.

Morton was selected by the executive board of the international to fill the unexpired term, which ends in July, next year. Headquarters will be moved to this city, as the new official lives here.

KILL CHAIN STORE TAX

Madison, Wis., Aug. 31.—Governor Kohler vetoed a bill that would tax single stores $1 a year and as high as $10,000 a year where stores are chain units.